

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

JULY 1939

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the Bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 25 cents a year (foreign, 60 cents). A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the Bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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## CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

## Meat Inspection Withdrawn

- 378A. The Cudahy Packing Co., 6900 Dix Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 419J. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 805 Channing Street NE., Washington, D. C.

## Change of Official in Charge

Dr. C. L. Guinn succeeds Dr. G. W. Riley as inspector in charge at Leavenworth, Kans.

Dr. G. W. Riley succeeds Dr. A. A. Kritt (deceased) as inspector in charge at Albany, Ga.

Dr. H. J. Hoyman, Fort Dodge, Iowa, will be retired, effective September 30. He is on leave, until then.

Dr. S. V. Ewers succeeds Dr. Hoyman as inspector in charge at Fort Dodge, Iowa, effective October 1. Dr. Ewers is now acting inspector in charge.

Dr. D. A. LaMar succeeds Dr. S. V. Ewers as inspector in charge at El Paso, Tex., effective October 1. Dr. LaMar is now acting inspector in charge.

## NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION

## APPLICATION OF PINEAPPLE JUICE TO SAUSAGE CASINGS AFTER STUFFING

For the purpose of rendering the casings less resistant, the preparation of sausage and other meat food products of the varieties that are stuffed in hog or sheep casings and cooked at an official establishment, such as frankfurter-style and vienna-style sausage, may include application of the juice of fresh pineapples to the casings after stuffing. The pineapple juice may be applied to the casings by dipping or spraying. It may be applied full strength or diluted with water. To afford an opportunity for the pineapple juice to act upon the casings, the sausage or similar product may be allowed to hang for a suitable time but this must be so restricted that there will not be penetration of the pineapple juice into the meat or product within the casings. Following the holding period the product is to be subjected to normal processing, which shall include sufficient heating at not less than 160° F. for not less than 5 minutes, to completely destroy the enzymes contained in the pineapple juice and terminate their action.

The entire process should be so conducted as not to involve penetration of the pineapple juice into the product and recognizable action of the enzymes upon it. Action of the enzymes on the product, such as breaking down and softening of the product immediately under the casing or breaking down of the casing itself, is not permitted.

## LEAD SEALS PROHIBITED

The use of lead seals, or other identifying devices consisting in whole or in part of lead, which are directly attached to meat or product, or which come in contact with meat or product, other than dried beef, summer sausage, and similar dried meat or product will no longer be permitted.

Supplies of such lead seals and other identifying devices now on hand at establishments operating under Federal meat inspection may be used. However, all new supplies of such seals or identifying devices will be required to be free from lead.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED<sup>1</sup> UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION,  
JUNE 1939<sup>1</sup>

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Goats	Swine
Baltimore .....	7, 128	1, 802	3, 870	-----	49, 145
Chicago <sup>2</sup> .....	108, 914	29, 093	136, 435	-----	363, 740
Denver .....	11, 188	1, 824	24, 304	-----	20, 984
Kansas City .....	47, 666	23, 192	107, 585	-----	121, 701
New York <sup>3</sup> .....	37, 575	67, 705	255, 148	-----	163, 633
Omaha .....	62, 788	4, 171	93, 813	-----	117, 703
St. Louis <sup>4</sup> .....	41, 614	41, 596	96, 726	-----	241, 592
Sioux City .....	32, 945	979	34, 256	-----	66, 844
South St. Paul <sup>5</sup> .....	53, 288	41, 578	16, 186	-----	138, 956
All other stations .....	375, 157	236, 512	633, 152	140	1, 900, 800
Total:					
June 1939 .....	778, 263	448, 452	1, 401, 475	140	3, 185, 098
June 1938 .....	815, 786	475, 242	1, 485, 386	181	2, 533, 468
12 months ended—					
June 1939 .....	9, 541, 238	5, 383, 505	17, 504, 256	4, 005	38, 656, 537
June 1938 .....	9, 974, 274	5, 841, 174	17, 676, 408	8, 865	32, 453, 905

<sup>1</sup> Horses slaughtered:

June 1939 .....	1, 512
June 1938 .....	820
12 months ended—	
June 1939 .....	28, 158
June 1938 .....	15, 824

<sup>2</sup> Includes Elburn, Ill.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Jersey City and Newark, N. J.

<sup>4</sup> Includes National Stock Yards and East St. Louis, Ill.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Newport and St. Paul, Minn.

# MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS PREPARED AND PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, JUNE 1939

Product	Quantity	Product	Quantity
Meat placed in cure:	<i>Pounds</i>	Canned meat and meat food products—	
Beef.....	9,843,143	Continued.	<i>Pounds</i>
Pork.....	234,501,051	Sausage.....	2,945,835
Smoked and/or dried:		Soup.....	12,231,429
Beef.....	4,893,984	All other.....	6,400,874
Pork.....	142,077,583	Bacon, sliced.....	24,547,610
Sausage:		Lard:	
Fresh, finished.....	6,838,667	Rendered.....	103,483,813
Smoked and/or cooked.....	55,700,445	Refined.....	75,099,479
To be dried or semidried.....	10,729,069	Oleo stock.....	8,715,500
Loaf, headcheese, chili con carne, jellied products, etc.....	9,833,451	Edible tallow.....	6,094,428
Cooked meat:		Compound containing animal fat.....	23,583,650
Beef.....	740,594	Oleomargarine containing animal fat.....	2,865,477
Pork.....	20,991,377	Miscellaneous.....	1,320,385
Canned meat and meat food products:		Total.....	1786,767,684
Beef.....	4,986,861		
Pork.....	18,342,979		

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents "inspection pounds" as some of the products may have been inspected and recorded more than once due to having been subjected to more than one distinct processing treatment, such as curing first and then canning.

## MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT, JUNE 1939

Product	Quantity during—		Product	Quantity during—	
	June 1939	June 1938		June 1939	June 1938
Beef and veal:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	Pork—Continued.	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Fresh.....	104,954	106,904	Smoked.....	299,995	222,911
Cured.....	760,300	498,976	Canned.....	843,960	526,967
Smoked.....	662	643	Edible organs—		
Canned.....	163,152	137,091	Fresh.....	1,042,593	563,222
Edible organs—			Cured.....	100,600	19,250
Fresh.....	411,961	490,526	Miscellaneous.....	20,023	41,261
Cured.....	140	7,025	Sausage.....	222,207	193,477
Miscellaneous.....	62,340	57,703	Lard.....	22,506,349	16,229,199
Lamb and mutton:			Compound (lard substitute).....	12,595	1,030
Fresh.....	5,067	13,749	Oleo stock.....	120,397	261,808
Canned.....	4,423	11,928	Oleo oil.....	713,796	646,135
Edible organs—			Oleostearin.....	22,883	6,996
Fresh.....	123,419	236,867	Oleomargarine.....	4,000	7,228
Cured.....	7	—	Edible tallow.....	2	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	1,529	Total.....	41,941,781	27,693,011
Pork:			Horse meat.....	200,705	85,117
Fresh.....	4,592,857	245,490			
Cured.....	9,803,199	7,165,096			

# **FOOD ANIMALS AND MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTED WHEN OFFERED FOR IMPORTATION, JUNE 1939**

## *Food animals passed for entry*

Country of origin	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Mexico.....	19,089	1	-----	-----
Canada.....	15,153	63	175	-----
Virgin Islands (to Puerto Rico).....	110	4	1	-----
Total:				
June 1939.....	34,352	68	176	-----
June 1938.....	16,434	57	23	1
12 months ended—				
June 1939.....	690,943	306	7,923	43
June 1938.....	439,141	28,400	8,572	92

Refused entry: 229 cattle. Inspected for movement in bond and reentry into Mexico: 9 horses. (These figures are not included in the table above.)

## *Meat and meat food products passed for entry*

Country of origin	Chilled and frozen fresh meat			Cured meat	Canned meat	Sausage (not canned)	Other product	Total
	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork					
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Argentina.....					2,333,305		4,480	2,337,785
Australia.....	36,111	21,000					16,327	73,438
Brazil.....				21,897	3,380,540		30,032	3,432,469
Canada.....	28,274		176,151	48,217	150	5,763	144,573	403,128
Cuba.....	3,430							3,430
Denmark.....				100	27,588	4,524	2,142	34,354
Estonia.....					39,708			39,708
France.....					1,777	14	1,165	2,956
Germany.....				1,481	830	1,124		2,605
Great Britain.....							2,276	3,106
Hungary.....					313,266	74		313,340
Ireland.....				5,461				5,461
Italy.....				2,673		27,242	88	30,003
Japan.....				345	1,202			1,547
Latvia.....					48,006			48,006
Lithuania.....				1,162	86,101			87,263
Netherlands.....				5,086	10,779	373	580	16,818
New Zealand.....	425,992	83,118			8		3,065	512,183
Norway.....					3,065			3,065
Paraguay.....					922,256			922,256
Poland.....				100,974	4,000,487	1,260	11	4,102,732
Rumania.....				2,848	220,034	110	10	223,002
Russia.....						3,206		3,206
Sweden.....				300	243	965	26	1,534
Switzerland.....				358	950	353	6,371	8,041
Uruguay.....				330,524	1,251,240			1,581,764
Venezuela.....					1,799		229	2,028
Yugoslavia.....					44,086			44,086
Total.....	493,807	104,118	176,151	521,426	12,687,429	45,008	211,375	14,239,314

Condemned: Canned beef, 6,091 pounds; canned pork, 950 pounds; cured pork, 1,290 pounds; sausage, 1,612 pounds; total, 9,943 pounds. Refused entry: Canned beef, 64,528 pounds; canned pork, 51,927 pounds; sausage, 13 pounds; total, 116,468 pounds.



# SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, JUNE 1939 <sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Tuberculin tests during month		Total to date <sup>1</sup>			Inspector in charge	State official
	Cattle tested	Cattle re-acted	Once-tested free herds	Accredited herds	Herds under supervision		
Alabama.....	3,327	1	270,875	368	271,243	R. E. Jackson.....	I. S. McAdory, Auburn.
Arizona.....	12,200	23	12,236	8	12,593	F. L. Schneider.....	T. B. Jones, Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	1,044	0	230,910	5	230,915	A. W. Rice.....	C. D. Stubbs, Little Rock.
California.....	107,486	1,538	77,695	22	78,086	W. E. Howe.....	C. U. Duckworth, Sacramento.
Colorado.....	1,543	6	60,611	30	60,846	A. H. Francis.....	R. M. Gow, Denver.
Connecticut.....	6,370	44	469	16,969	18,332	R. L. Smith.....	E. R. Dimock, Hartford.
Delaware.....	4,097	7	5,521	2,581	8,137	O. L. Lockwood.....	Harry McDaniel, Jr., Dover.
District of Columbia.	709	0	15	2	17	A. E. Wight.....	
Florida.....	8,123	10	40,290	69	67,656	T. H. Applewhite.....	J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	697	0	242,111	29	242,211	W. C. Dendinger.....	J. M. Sutton, Atlanta.
Idaho.....	4,153	11	21,085	28	51,270	A. K. Kuttler.....	E. T. Powell, Boise.
Illinois.....	71,465	204	232,425	673	242,651	J. J. Lintner.....	J. P. Stout, Springfield.
Indiana.....	16,904	35	146,463	1,287	147,750	H. Busman.....	J. L. Arby, Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	30,892	246	169,000	744	196,600	J. A. Barger.....	H. A. Seidell, Des Moines.
Kansas.....	9,408	45	170,338	249	171,032	N. L. Townsend.....	W. J. Miller, Topeka.
Kentucky.....	3,461	13	163,647	24	163,867	Ralph Graham.....	D. E. Westmorland, Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	12,095	7	148,767		148,804	W. A. McDonald.....	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	995	0	43,392	352	43,817	A. L. Hirlenman.....	H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Maryland.....	14,719	34	25,737	13,501	39,337	O. L. Lockwood.....	Mark Welsh, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	15,392	40	13,929	11,271	25,347	E. A. Crossman.....	Mark Galusha, Boston.
Michigan.....	7,171	15	206,900	60	207,087	C. H. Hays.....	C. H. Clark, Lansing.
Minnesota.....	63,042	146	199,290	522	200,023	W. J. Fretz.....	C. E. Cotton, St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	11,057	12	260,164	3	260,242	H. Robbins.....	E. S. Brashier, Jackson.
Missouri.....	3,252	0	237,706	81	239,591	W. F. Biles.....	H. E. Curry, Jefferson City.
Montana.....	2,150	0	72,999	32	73,033	G. W. Cronen.....	W. J. Butler, Helena.
Nebraska.....	14,639	102	134,887	32	135,227	J. M. Murdoch.....	J. S. Anderson, Lincoln.
Nevada.....	1,509	2	3,417	2	3,441	R. A. Given.....	Edward Records, Reno.
New Hampshire.....	8,735	12	127	17,842	17,997	E. A. Crossman.....	R. W. Smith, Concord.
New Jersey.....	17,342	96	1,840	15,685	17,780	J. R. Porteus.....	R. A. Hendershott, Trenton.
New Mexico.....	6,241	6	22,104	17	25,450	F. L. Schneider.....	Sam McCue, Albuquerque.
New York.....	201,563	934	5,394	139,652	145,523	H. B. Leonard.....	E. T. Faulder, Albany.
North Carolina.....	2,957	9	256,170	463	256,633	A. A. Husman.....	William Moore, Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	77,125	125	70,851	238	71,353	F. C. Driver.....	T. O. Brandenburg, Bismarck.
Ohio.....	22,672	36	248,810	450	249,969	A. J. DeFosset.....	F. L. Carr, Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	13,789	17	276,313	25	276,363	L. J. Allen.....	D. H. Ricks, Oklahoma City.
Oregon.....	8,939	60	160,856	1,852	162,743	S. B. Foster.....	W. H. Lytle, Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	25,791	95	141,763	7,629	170,054	J. B. Reidy.....	C. P. Bishop, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	2,208	24	2,191	1,299	3,925	E. A. Crossman.....	G. W. Breed, Providence.
South Carolina.....	482	0	72,228	58	72,288	W. K. Lewis.....	W. K. Lewis, Columbia.
South Dakota.....	23,094	76	73,266	3	73,365	C. H. Fauks.....	R. S. Robinson, Pierre.
Tennessee.....	4,117	22	294,798	23	294,842	H. L. Fry.....	A. C. Topmiller, Nashville.
Texas.....	24,183	9	252,915	95	492,281	H. L. Darby.....	T. O. Booth, Fort Worth.
Utah.....	3,938	48	87,084	128	87,439	H. H. Cohenour.....	W. H. Hendricks, Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	19,273	118	5,845	18,313	24,295	J. J. Staab.....	E. H. Jones, Montpelier.
Virginia.....	8,233	43	198,414	609	199,291	R. E. Brookbank.....	H. C. Givens, Richmond.
Washington.....	15,974	22	73,068	83	76,475	J. C. Exline.....	M. R. Hales, Olympia.
West Virginia.....	1,241	18	114,049	580	114,649	H. M. Newton.....	J. B. McLaughlin, Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	37,572	117	178,994	8,752	188,227	J. S. Healy.....	V. S. Larson, Madison.
Wyoming.....	364	0	3,486	3	4,098	W. A. Sullivan.....	H. D. Port, Cheyenne.
Hawaii.....	3,499	2	1,550		1,550	Lewis Bilikam.....	E. H. Willers, Honolulu.
Puerto Rico.....	6,380	24	747	229	6,698	S. H. Still.....	F. A. Lopez Dominguez, San Juan.
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	277		277	do.....	G. C. Kendall, Christiansted.
Total.....	1,159,106	4,476	5,734,039	262,972	6,372,720		

<sup>1</sup> Cattle tested for interstate shipment during fiscal year 1939 numbered 195,494, of which 22 were reactors.

<sup>2</sup> All States are 100 percent modified accredited except California, which has 49 counties (85 percent) in the modified accredited area. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are also in the modified accredited area.

# SUMMARY OF BANG'S DISEASE WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, JUNE 1939 <sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Agglutination blood tests completed during month		Results of agglutination blood tests during month					Herds under supervision	Cattle on waiting list
	Herds	Cattle	Herds containing infection	Total cattle in herds	Re-actors	Negative			
						Herds	Cattle		
Alabama.....	2,922	24,773	175	10,993	609	2,747	13,780	42,753	28,673
Arizona.....	18	522	1	102	2	17	420	1,957	1,000
Arkansas.....	7,234	34,592	567	9,903	1,062	6,667	24,689	167,474	10
California.....									
Colorado.....	262	3,362	44	921	76	218	2,441	1,165	1,189
Connecticut.....	15	568	2	192	3	13	376	231	
Delaware.....	449	3,807	80	1,098	143	369	2,709	4,581	1,949
Florida.....	1,121	36,353	167	17,180	391	954	19,173	13,498	
Georgia.....	5,014	17,659	312	5,006	390	4,702	12,653	58,617	82,121
Idaho.....	858	8,255	461	4,865	232	397	3,390	20,444	
Illinois.....	383	7,707	106	2,895	427	277	4,812	11,680	
Indiana.....	389	5,290	78	1,556	168	311	3,734	11,873	82
Iowa.....	691	12,626	238	5,423	963	453	7,203	20,275	37,699
Kansas.....	34	1,201	10	397	23	24	804	2,474	463
Kentucky.....	289	4,681	42	885	73	247	3,796	37,369	
Louisiana.....	180	4,624	50	3,354	333	130	1,270	46,926	112,645
Maine.....	49	1,084	27	682	67	22	402	2,422	2,000
Maryland.....	1,263	10,684	146	3,437	308	1,117	7,247	17,031	33,863
Massachusetts.....	5	227	0	0	0	5	227	148	
Michigan.....	2,421	22,344	352	4,552	835	2,069	17,792	21,962	5,844
Minnesota.....	1,501	23,578	458	9,404	988	1,043	14,174	56,240	1,800
Mississippi.....	230	5,523	94	4,642	212	136	881	6,591	
Missouri.....	1,428	15,015	299	4,481	680	1,129	10,534	68,121	
Montana.....	108	1,112	9	170	22	99	942	9,129	28
Nebraska.....	86	1,671	21	675	109	65	996	4,530	1,796
Nevada.....	37	420	5	64	6	32	356	1,437	
New Hampshire.....	370	4,446	80	1,299	188	290	3,147	3,128	1,573
New Jersey.....	96	4,892	20	2,492	54	76	2,400	248	
New Mexico.....	198	2,924	22	578	40	176	2,346	6,894	2,500
New York.....	526	15,601	255	9,330	604	271	6,271	3,554	23,789
North Carolina.....	5,195	15,880	81	2,153	143	5,114	13,727	91,055	140,000
North Dakota.....	1,616	18,848	56	1,383	154	1,560	17,465	16,656	12,000
Ohio.....	1,003	11,030	198	3,182	604	805	7,848	43,311	2,490
Oklahoma.....	174	3,911	47	1,840	101	127	2,071	38,914	579,300
Oregon.....	2,827	19,769	177	4,857	403	2,650	14,912	66,164	
Pennsylvania.....	2,891	18,489	172	4,400	517	2,719	14,089	60,590	207,535
Rhode Island.....	10	350	3	128	6	7	222	122	
South Carolina.....	1,906	5,159	44	462	60	1,862	4,697	20,935	5,000
South Dakota.....	124	2,319	18	774	92	106	1,545	1,416	4,901
Tennessee.....	1,576	13,819	259	6,808	532	1,317	7,011	29,189	70,000
Texas.....	120	10,678	39	5,767	115	81	4,911	373	
Utah.....	303	1,965	50	497	145	253	1,468	22,685	
Vermont.....	97	2,423	28	777	115	69	1,646	279	1,694
Virginia.....	4,130	23,051	238	5,602	421	3,892	17,449	168,844	173,328
Washington.....	3,390	30,329	340	10,288	1,191	3,050	20,041	66,815	
West Virginia.....	1,855	11,033	113	2,785	284	1,742	8,248	40,909	
Wisconsin.....	934	22,417	242	7,150	842	692	15,267	59,284	57,440
Wyoming.....	52	1,867	16	1,113	64	36	754	2,104	
Puerto Rico.....								3	
Total.....	56,380	488,878	6,242	166,542	14,797	50,138	322,336	1,372,410	1,592,702

<sup>1</sup> Officials in charge of Bang's disease work are the same as those listed in summary of tuberculosis-eradication work.

## BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED UNDER LICENSES, JUNE 1939

*Anti-hog-cholera serum*

Period	Preserved	Completed	Released	Destroyed
	Cc.	Cc.	Cc.	Cc.
June 1939.....	112, 016, 834	123, 976, 778	179, 121, 945	450, 564
June 1938.....	77, 264, 171	76, 921, 824	135, 763, 000	306, 441
12 months ended—				
June 1939.....	1, 092, 397, 891	1, 078, 939, 221	1, 068, 343, 835	4, 339, 931
June 1938.....	740, 725, 842	741, 459, 176	813, 969, 115	2, 654, 044

*Hog-cholera virus*

Period	Produced			Destroyed	
	Simulta- neous	Hyperim- munizing	Inocu- lating	Simulta- neous	Hyperim- munizing
	Cc.	Cc.	Cc.	Cc.	Cc.
June 1939.....	19, 628, 351	24, 891, 583	104, 702	397, 808	1, 019, 585
June 1938.....	13, 993, 160	17, 140, 133	59, 850	194, 460	781, 170
12 months ended—					
June 1939.....	79, 707, 877	221, 452, 127	822, 390	2, 339, 090	7, 822, 937
June 1938.....	62, 635, 353	146, 654, 596	562, 308	2, 386, 424	4, 966, 612

## INSPECTIONS AND TESTS IN THE PREPARATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS UNDER LICENSES, JUNE 1939

Period	Animal inspec- tions	Animal rejec- tions	Pigs in- oculated	Hogs hy- pered	Tests supervised	
					Serum	Virus
June 1939.....	379, 185	4, 251	39, 615	20, 153	505	521
June 1938.....	262, 299	2, 713	26, 385	13, 179	382	393
12 months ended—						
June 1939.....	3, 163, 452	34, 166	271, 099	174, 378	4, 415	2, 560
June 1938.....	2, 105, 735	21, 465	183, 694	113, 789	3, 308	2, 117

## LICENSES ISSUED FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, JUNE 1939

License No. 41 was issued June 3, 1939, to Kinsley Laboratories, 1103 East Forty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo., and 211 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. (mailing address, 1103 East Forty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.), for encephalomyelitis vaccine (western type).

License No. 112 was issued June 3, 1939, to Fort Dodge Serum Co., Inc., 300 First Avenue South, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and 2 miles from city in Douglas Township (mailing address, 300 First Avenue South, Fort Dodge, Iowa), for anti-encephalomyelitis equine serum (eastern type), and antiencephalomyelitis equine serum (western type).

License No. 148 was issued June 5, 1939, to W. F. Straub & Co., 7301 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (mailing address, 5514-5520 Northwest Highway, Chicago, Ill.), for encephalomyelitis vaccine (western type).

License No. 190 was issued June 5, 1939, to The National Drug Co., 5109 and 5111 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and Swiftwater, Pa. (mailing address, 4679 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.), for encephalomyelitis vaccine (western type).

## PERMITS ISSUED FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, JUNE 1939

Special permit was issued June 2, 1939, to E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., to import through the port of Buffalo, N. Y., a culture of fixed rabies virus from the Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, Canada.



Special permit was issued June 14, 1939, to Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., to import through the port of New York, N. Y., one shipment of brain tissue from horses affected with encephalomyelitis, obtained from South America.

Special permit was issued June 15, 1939, to Dr. P. R. Edwards, Department of Animal Pathology, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky., to import by mail one shipment of animal paratyphoid bacilli from South America.

Special permit was issued June 16, 1939, to Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., to import through the port of New York, N. Y., one shipment of brain tissue from cattle affected with encephalitis, obtained from South America.

## RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS

Penalties and fines have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the Bureau, as follows:

### Twenty-Eight-Hour Law

Alton Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. (two cases), \$200 penalties.  
 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Belt Railway Co. of Chicago, \$100 penalty.  
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. (two cases), \$200 penalties.  
 Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. (two cases), \$200 penalties.  
 Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co. (seven cases), \$700 penalties.  
 New York Central Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Northern Pacific Railway Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Southern Pacific Co., \$100 penalty.  
 Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, \$100 penalty.  
 Wabash Railway Co., \$100 penalty.

### Livestock Quarantine Law

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., interstate movement of infectious car without prior cleaning and disinfection under Bureau supervision, \$100 fine.

Pete Vanderpol, Valley Springs, S. Dak., interstate shipment of cattle without certificate showing freedom from scabies (South Dakota to Minnesota). His probationary period of 18 months having been completed, the defendant was discharged.

### Meat Inspection Act

For offering uninspected meat for interstate shipment:

Domenic Antonioli, Tuxedo, Md., \$50 fine.  
 Golden Packing Co., New York, N. Y., \$25 fine.  
 K & J Veal Co., Newark, N. J., \$150 fine.

For offering unwholesome meat for interstate shipment:

Purity Beef Co., Irvington, N. J., \$100 fine.

## DISCONTINUANCE, BY B. A. I., OF PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Effective July 1, 1939, the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act was officially transferred to a newly created unit of the Department known as the Agricultural Marketing Service. Information relating to the disposition of dockets under that act will no longer be carried in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Animal Industry but will appear in "P. and S. Docket," a publication issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

## PERMITTED DISINFECTANTS

The Bureau has granted permission for the use of the following saponified cresol solutions in official disinfection, as required by B. A. I. Order 309:

Harco Saponated Cresylic Disinfectant, Harley Soap Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Hordelis, Hordel Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Kingol Spray, King Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Kre-Sol, Connecticut Chemical & Disinfectant Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn.



The name of the product manufactured by James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been changed from Keystone Brand Saponified Cresol Solution to Keystone Brand Cresylic Disinfectant.

### CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT FORMS

Requests for the following forms should not be made to the Civil Service Commission. Field employees should obtain them when needed direct from the official in charge of the station, who will obtain them from the Bureau on Form P-1 requisition or by letter:

CSC Form 2806-1. Designation of Beneficiary. (To be accompanied by CSC Form 3008.)

CSC Form 3001. Application for Annuity. (Age, Optional, or Reduction of Force Retirements.)

CSC Form 3002. Application for Retirement on Account of Total Disability.

CSC Form 3005. Application for Refund of Retirement Deductions.

CSC Form 3008. Card to Accompany CSC Form 2806-1, "Designation of Beneficiary."

CSC Form 3012. Application for Service Credit.

The following forms will not be supplied to field stations but should be obtained direct by claimants by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or any of the United States Civil Service district offices:

CSC Form 3006. Application for Payment of Amount Due Deceased Employee or Annuitant.

CSC Form 3007. Claim of Beneficiary.

### LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS<sup>1</sup>

Under existing practices telephone calls are classed as local, interzone, and long distance. Certificates (Form AD-102), as called for by Department regulation 1674, are required only for long distance calls and not for local or interzone calls. The front portion of telephone directories ordinarily contains information as to what points are included in the metropolitan exchanges (including local calls as well as calls to designated suburban and nearby points). When in doubt as to whether a call is "interzone" or "long distance" the telephone company should be consulted.

### RIGHTS TO COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES AND PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS UNDER EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

(Superseding all previous instructions appearing in circular letters or in Service and Regulatory Announcements)<sup>2</sup>

The United States Employees' Compensation Act, approved September 7, 1916, as amended, applies to all civil employees of the United States who are injured or killed in the performance of their official duties. It provides for free medical and hospital services for the injured, and money benefits during total or partial disability caused by such injuries. It provides, when death results from such injuries, for payment of certain burial expenses and money benefits for certain dependent survivors. None of these benefits accrue, however, when injury or death results from willful misconduct of the injured employee or from his intention to bring about injury or death to himself or another, or when his intoxication was the proximate cause of the injury. Under the terms of the act, as amended, the word "injury" includes diseases proximately caused by the employment.

Copies of the laws and the regulations thereunder, as well as all necessary forms to be prepared, are on file in all Bureau offices, and may be consulted at any time by employees. However, in order that the employees of this Department may become better acquainted with the benefits conferred by this law and may understand more fully the procedure in case of injury or death, the following summary of the principal provisions of the act is given:

<sup>1</sup> See Department regulation 1674, as amended by Amendment No. 91, and notices in Service and Regulatory Announcements on page 57 of the May 1936 issue and on page 71 of the June 1939 issue.

<sup>2</sup> This does not revoke or modify circular letter No. 2147 which requires the rendition of reports for statistical and accident prevention purposes. Instructions in circular letter No. 2147 continue in effect.

### Benefits

1. Injured employees are entitled to medical, surgical, and hospital service and supplies, and transportation if necessary to obtain them. Treatment must be obtained from United States medical officers and hospitals if practicable, and, if these are not available, from physicians designated by the Commission, a list of which is now in the field offices of the Bureau. Where there is no designated physician or United States medical officer or hospital, a reputable physician, licensed to practice, may be employed. It is imperative that the foregoing instructions regarding the selection of a physician be rigidly adhered to, as failure to comply may seriously affect an employee's claim before the Commission.

The Chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission has written to this Department in part, as follows:

The Commission has noted an increase in the number of cases in which claim under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act is made by an injured employee for the payment of privately incurred medical bills for treatment obtained on account of an injury in localities where Government medical facilities are available for such treatment. The excuse generally offered in explanation of the failure to utilize Government medical facilities is that the employee was not informed of the availability of such facilities, or as to the provisions of the compensation law requiring the use of these facilities for the medical care of employees claiming the benefits of the Compensation Act. It also appears that many supervisory officials and employees responsible for authorizing medical care in case of an injury to employees under their supervision are not informed as to the proper procedure to follow in such matters.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission booklet, CA-76, containing a list of all Government medical facilities, both hospitals and authorized physicians, is being revised and will be reissued about October 1, 1939. The Bureau is making arrangements for all officials in charge to be furnished a copy promptly. Supervisory officials should keep their subordinate employees advised as to the location of the nearest Government facilities.

Under an amendment to the Compensation Act, approved May 31, 1938, treatment by osteopathic practitioners within the scope of their practice as defined by State law may be utilized. Therefore, the services of a local osteopath may be secured in localities where Government medical facilities are not available, *Provided*, That (1) the injured employee specifically requests such treatment; (2) the condition for which treatment is authorized is within the scope of the practice of an osteopath as defined by State law; (3) the osteopath selected is duly licensed under State law; and (4) the case is not a doubtful one, requiring use of Form C. A. 17.

2. If injury results in total disability the employee is entitled to receive 66⅔ percent of his monthly pay (including value of subsistence and quarters, if furnished) during continuance of such disability, beginning on the fourth day of disability, or on the fourth day after pay stops if leave with pay is taken, but not more than \$116.66 nor less than \$58.33, unless the monthly pay is less than \$58.33, in which case the monthly compensation shall be the full amount of the monthly pay.

3. If the injury results in partial disability the employee is entitled to receive 66⅔ percent of the loss in wage-earning capacity due to disability, subject to the same limitation as in the case of total disability.

4. Monthly compensation is payable to certain dependents of employees who die as the result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty, including diseases proximately caused by the employment, if death results within 6 years from the date of injury.

5. Reasonable burial expenses not exceeding \$200 may be paid by the Commission under the act. In the case of an employee whose death, when caused by an injury sustained in the performance of duty, occurs away from his home office, the Commission may, if so desired by his relatives, pay in addition the cost of embalming the body and transporting it in a hermetically sealed casket to the home of the employee. (See Department regulation 1555.)

6. Prior approval must be obtained from the Commission before transportation requests or bills of lading may be used for the transportation of the remains of deceased employees. (See Department regulation 1555.)

### Procedure

1. Two copies of all forms and of the other papers submitted regarding injuries to Bureau personnel, one marked "original" and one marked "duplicate," should be forwarded to the Bureau. The original copies will be forwarded to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for its consideration while the duplicates will be retained in the Bureau's files.

2. An employee should immediately report any injury, however slight, to his official superior, using Form C. A. 1, which should be forwarded to the Bureau.

It is important that every injury be promptly reported, as delay may make it impossible later to prove its occurrence or establish a right to benefits. If the injury results in any medical charge against the Compensation Commission or in any disability for work beyond the day, shift, or turn in which it occurs, the injured employee's official superior should complete and submit to the Commission, as soon as possible, through the Chief of the Bureau or officer designated by him for that purpose, a Report of Injury on Form C. A. 2, attaching thereto the employee's Notice of Injury on Form C. A. 1.

3. When a civil employee of the United States is injured while in the performance of his official duty, his official superior is authorized to promptly issue to him a request which he shall secure as authorization for treatment by a United States medical officer or hospital or designated physician. Form C. A. 16 has been provided for use in cases in which there is no doubt concerning the right of the employee to receive medical care. Form C. A. 17 has been provided for use in cases if there is doubt whether the disability of an employee is due to an injury sustained in the performance of duty. The request should be in triplicate, the original of which should be left with the physician or hospital authority; the two carbon copies should be forwarded to the Bureau. In locations where neither Government nor designated medical facilities exist, the official superior should arrange for medical care by qualified private physicians.

4. Reasonable bills for medical, surgical, or hospital services and supplies should be submitted to the Compensation Commission for direct settlement on a properly executed voucher form, S-69. Claim for authorized transportation expenses should be submitted on a properly executed Standard Form No. 1012.

5. Whenever an injured employee is able to return to work his official superior should immediately report the termination of disability to the Commission on Form C. A. 3, unless the termination has already been definitely reported on Form C. A. 2. If an employee dies as a result of an injury in performance of duty, the death should be immediately reported to the Commission on Form C. A. 3.

6. If an injured employee is disabled, with loss of pay, for more than 3 days, he may submit a claim for compensation on Form C. A. 4. This original claim should be made 18 days after the employee's pay stops, or sooner if the disability is ended. If a claim for compensation on account of disability is not made within 1 year, the Commission is without power to pay compensation.

7. If death results from the injury, the person or persons entitled to receive benefits provided in such cases should execute and submit a claim on Form C. A. 5, within 60 days, through the deceased employee's official superior. If a claim for death benefits is not made within 1 year of the death the Commission is without authority to make an award.

8. Detailed instructions and the necessary forms may be had promptly upon application to the employee's immediate superior or to the administrative office of the Bureau.

9. Every effort should be made by supervisory officials to acquaint employees under their supervision with the provision of the Compensation Act, and to see that they are fully informed of the names and addresses of the physicians and hospitals authorized to render service. The instructions in Department regulations 1553, 1554, and 1555 should be followed so far as they are applicable in the handling of questions arising regarding injured Bureau personnel.

10. The attention of employees injured in the meat-inspection service is directed to the fact that it is the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as the administrative officer in charge of the meat-inspection service, to satisfy himself that the claims of injured employees are legitimate, in order that there may be no violation of the spirit of that provision of the meat-inspection law which declares it to be a felony for any inspector or employee of the United States in a meat-inspection establishment to receive or accept from the establishment any gift, money, or other thing of value given with any purpose or intent whatsoever. In other words, before the payment of any sum of money by official establishments to injured Bureau employees is sanctioned or permitted, the Chief of the Bureau must be satisfied that the payment is made solely on account of injuries to such employees which would support a suit for damages in the courts, and not either directly or indirectly for influencing the action of the employees with respect to their official duties, or as a gratuity in any form.

Inspectors in charge will be governed strictly by the foregoing and will see to it that no employee shall accept, or take any steps whatever toward securing, from an official establishment, any settlement in money or otherwise of a claim for injuries received in such establishment, without having first presented the





matter to the Bureau at Washington, with a statement of all facts pertaining to the injury, and having received specific permission from the Chief of the Bureau to accept such settlement.

11. The attention of Bureau employees is again called to Personnel Circular No. 54, issued by the Department on October 15, 1937, which directs that all officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture are instructed to observe the following amendment to the regulations of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 749), the Commission adopts and promulgates the following regulations:

All files, records, statements of witnesses, medical and other reports, and papers pertaining to any injury sustained under circumstances involving a party other than the United States, in which the United States has a subrogation or pecuniary interest, shall be deemed confidential and no disclosure thereof shall be made except with the approval of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

No official or employee of a Government establishment who has investigated or secured statements from witnesses and others pertaining to a claim for compensation, or any person who has the custody of such investigations or records, shall disclose information pertaining to such records to any person without the approval of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Employees have no control over such records or information with respect to permitting the use of same for any other than official purposes, except in the discretion of the Commission.

Employees or custodians of records are hereby prohibited from presenting such records of information in court, whether in answer to a subpoena duces tecum or otherwise. Whenever a State court subpoena shall have been served upon them, they will appear in court and respectfully decline to present the records or divulge the information called for, basing their refusal upon this rule.

In all cases where a Government employee is requested to testify in regard to matters of an official or confidential character, knowledge of which has been acquired in his official capacity, he shall respectfully decline to answer. If his reasons are requested by the court or body conducting the hearing, he shall courteously state that the matter is privileged and cannot be disclosed without the specific approval of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, citing this rule.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU

[The Bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but sends copies to officers in charge of stations and offices. These publications should be regarded as notification copies. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Farmers' Bulletin 1584 (revised). Feed-Lot and Ranch Equipment for Beef Cattle. By W. H. Black, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 18, figs. 23.

Circular 525. Artificial Insemination of Chickens and Turkeys. By William H. Burrows and Joseph P. Quinn, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 13, figs. 8.

Miscellaneous Publication 349. Use of the Rapid Whole-Blood Test For Pullorum Disease. By Hubert Bunyea, Pathological Division. Pp. 18, figs. 9.

Method of Preparing Uncoagulated Whole-Blood In Vitro for Demonstrating the Rapid, Whole-Blood Agglutination Test for Pullorum Disease at Poultry Testers' Schools. By Hubert Bunyea, Pathological Division. Pp. 2, mimeographed.

Changes in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. By Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 5, mimeographed.

Periodic Ophthalmia. By Pathological Division. Pp. 2, mimeographed.

The Extension Animal Husbandman, No. 54, June 1939. By C. D. Lowe and K. F. Warner, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 23, mimeographed.

### AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

The following amendment to the regulations of the Department has been issued: Amendment 92, covering regulation 3451.

Three sheets for recording amendments 101 to 180, inclusive, have been distributed to employees who have copies of the regulations.